

The efficacy and safety of midface threadlift: A view of the anatomist

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In the last 5-7 years in the aesthetic correction of facial and neck, there is a new trend: decrease number of traditional surgical face lifts and a growing preference for the so-called "minimally invasive" techniques. The most effective and safe in this series is threadlifting. In the practice, plastic surgeons and cosmetologists use a number of different threads that have their advantages and disadvantages.

According to a survey of plastic surgeons and beauticians, the most acceptable in terms of safety and efficacy of a minimally invasive facelifts are thread "Aptos". The middle third of the face is the most demanded area in the correction of involuntional changes of the face.

To evaluate the properties and performance of the second generation Aptos threads: absorbable Aptos Thread 2G, Needle 2G and nonabsorbable - Needle 2G, Aptos Spring and third generation - Aptos Excellence Visage for lifting and volumizing the middle third of the face, was performed research on the human cadavers (10): an introduction threads in the tissue of the corpse midface (malar and mental zone) according to the companies recommendations; step-by-step dissection of cadaveric material in the studied areas, assessment of level and place of the threads in the tissues. Based on the results, it is found that subcutaneous fat middle third of the face divided into compartments which play a major role in the involution of volume changes in the malar area, jowls, respectively, are the main points of the application threads Aptos. The threads have a number of characteristics: they are safe and effective in the subcutaneous tissue malar area, jowls, give a predictable result, can be used to lift both single and multiple compartments of fat, depending on the available anatomical situations. Third generation fibers Aptos Excellence Visage is the most functional of the entire line of Aptos: they are thin, have differently directed notches around the diameter, threads are inserted through a cannula, the directions of vectors and levels may be different, depending on the aim, it is also possible to use a different quantity yarns per zone correction.

Using the theory of compartmental structure of the subcutaneous tissue allow to create an algorithm using different types of threads with the predicted result. The research allowed to anatomical point of view to explain the results obtained by surgeons and beauticians in practice.

Biography

Sergey Prokudin is a Plastic, Aesthetic & Reconstructive Surgeon in private practice. He was educated and trained in Russia, France, Italy and Germany. He is the chairman of the Southern Society of Plastic Reconstructive Aesthetic Surgeons and Cosmetologists (SSPRASC), a member of the Board of the Russian Society of Plastic Reconstructive Surgeons (SPRAS), member of the ASSECE, honorary member of the SIDE, and a member of the Editorial Board of the journal "Aesthetic medicine". He is working together with French and Italian anatomists on an "Atlas of Anatomy of the face and Neck for cosmetologists and plastic surgeons". He is the organizer of the annual SSPRASC congresses, workshops, a lecturer at national and international conferences and other academic activities.

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